



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

ABERAREON, CARDIGANSHIRE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT. 1964

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Jos. R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Dyfrig O. Davies, Cert.S.I.B.

Gwyn Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 14th September, 1964)

(i)

ABERAERON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman 1963/64

Councillor T.J. Morris

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor T.J. Davies

Committees dealing with Public Health matters:

(a) Public Health Committee

Chairman 1963/64

Councillor David Davies

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor Mrs. Olwen Williams

(b) Housing Committee

Chairman 1963/64

Councillor E.E. Williams

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor Edgar Jones

(c) Public Works Committee

Chairman 1963/64

Councillor Martin Morgan

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor Mrs. Dilys Evans

Clerk of the Council: S.D. Evans, Esq.,
Council Offices,
1, North Road,
ABERAERON.

Telephone: Aberaeron 327.

(ii)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Aberaeron Rural District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

A serious problem to public health may be arising through the use of antibiotics, both in treatment of people and in intensive farming, where these drugs are used for growth promotion. Many organisms which could infect both animals and man are becoming resistant to these antibiotics. This in itself is a big problem but the acquired resistance is being passed on to other organisms; at any time, these resistant organisms may cause human disease and would be very difficult to treat. General practitioners and veterinary surgeons are aware of the problem, but the use of antibiotics in intensive stock breeding should be subject to much more stringent control. Animals and products which have been treated with antibiotics should not be used as food supplies until all trace of the antibiotic has disappeared or a known length of time has passed since ending treatment. A survey carried out in another part of the country showed that penicillin was present in 11% of milk samples tested. The penicillin was used for cattle mastitis but there would have been none in milk after a few days interval.

The Medical Research Council Monitoring Report gives results of the amount of strontium-90 in human bone. In children, the average levels for the first half of 1964 were approximately twice as high as during the corresponding months of 1963. These increases were due to the large scale atmospheric nuclear tests held in 1961 and 1962. The levels are, however, well below the "maximum permissible". For the collection of samples, special attention is continued to be given to the area of the country where rainfall is about average and radio-active fallout is thus likely to be relatively high.

Within the Council's area, there is nothing serious to report. The diseases of the heart and arteries remain the major cause of death

being more than twice as common as malignant diseases. There has been no change in the number of people living in the area and there is no significant change in the birth or death rates. There were no endemics of infectious diseases and only three cases of tuberculosis were notified.

The Council is progressing at a favourable rate with its housing and sewage disposal schemes and this brief statement summarizes a considerable amount of work for Councillors and officials!

References:

"Nature" - Dr. E.E. Anderson & Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom; Results for 1964. Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau o Gyngor Dosbarth
Gwledig Aberaeron.

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynnyddol am 1964.

Hwyrach fod problem ddifrifol i iechyd cyhoeddus yn codi trwy ddefnyddio antibiotics, i drin pobl, a hefyd mewn ffermio eang, lle defnyddir y cyffuriau hyn i hyrwyddo tyfiant. Ceir fod llawer o organebau sy'n gallu trawsheintio anifeiliaid a dyn yn ogystal, yn dod i wrthsefyll yr antibiotics. Y mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn broblem fawr ond lledaena'r gwrthsafiad sydd wedi dod yn ran o'r organebau eraill; fe all y gwrth-organebau hyn ar unrhyw adeg, achosi clefyd dynol a buasai'n anodd iawn ei drin. Mae'r meddygon teuluol a'r mil-feddygon yn ymwybodol o'r broblem ond fe ddylai fod defnyddio antibiotics mewn bridio eang anifeiliaid yn destun i reolaeth mwy caeth o lawer. Ni ddylai anifeiliaid a chynhyrchion sydd wedi cael eu trin ag antibiotics gael eu defnyddio fel ffynhonnell bwyd nes i bob tamaid o'r antibiotig fod wedi diflannu ohonynt, neu tan fod cyfnod wedi mynd heibio oddiar diweddu'r driniaeth. Dangosodd archwiliad mewn rhan arall o'r wlad fod penisilin i'w gael yn 11% o'r enghreifftiau llaeth ar ôl eu profi. Defnyddiwyd y penisilin i drin mastitis gwartheg, ond ni fuasai dim mewn llaeth ar ôl ychydig ddyddiau.

Dyry Adroddiad Rybudd y Cyngor Ymchwil Meddygol ganlyniadau maint Strontium-90 a geir yn yr asgwrn dynol. Mewn plant, fe geir fod maint cyfartal am hanner cyntaf 1964 yn agos i ddwywaith yn uwch nag yn y misoedd cyfatebol yn 1963. Canlyniad arbrofion awyrgylch niwcliar enfawr oedd y cynnydd hwn yn ystod 1961 a 1962. Foddbynnag, fe geir fod y maint dipyn yn is na'r "mwyafrif caniatadl". Wrth gasglu enghreifftiau, yr ydys yn dal i roi sylw arbennig i ran o'r wlad lle mae hi'n glawio yn agos i'r gyfartaledd, a lle felly y disgwylir i'r "radio-active fall-out" fod yn weddol uchel.

O fewn ardal y Cyngor, nid oes dim o bwys i'w gofnodi. Achos pennaf marwolaeth sy'n dal i fod yw clefydau'r galon a'r rhydweliau, sydd

ddwywaith mwy cyffredin na chlefydau niweidiol. Ni fu newid yn rhif y bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardal ac nid oes newid arwyddocaol yn y rhifau geni a marwolaeth. Ni hysbyswyd yr un clwyf heintus a dim ond tri a hysbyswyd oedd yn dioddef o'r darfodedigaeth.

Mae'r Cyngor yn symud ymlaen yn ffafriol gyda'i gynlluniau tai a dosbarthu carthion, a chrynhoi wna'r adroddiad byr yma gryn dipyn o waith i'r Cynghorwyr a swyddogion!

Cyfeiriadau:

"Nature" Dr. E.E. Anderson and Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C.W. Mackensie - Medical Officer, May 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964.
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

VITAL STATISTICS

							<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
1. <u>BIRTHS</u>									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	134	119	121
					Leg:	....	127	109	114
					Illeg:	....	7	10	7
Illegitimate live birth per cent of total live					births	....	5.22	8.4	5.8
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.86	13.29	13.5
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	...	....	....	....	....	....	18.43	16.48	15.8
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.40	18.20	18.00
2. <u>STILLBIRTHS</u>									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	7
					Leg:	....	2	8	6
					Illeg:	....	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.7	62.99	54.68
Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.3	17.3	18.10
3. <u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>	....	....	....	....	....	....	136	127	128
4. <u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	10
					Leg:	....	5	12	9
					Illeg:	....	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	....	7.35	94.48	78.1
5. <u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week)									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3
					Leg:	....	3	4	3
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	22.37	33.61	24.79
6. <u>LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over one week and under four weeks)									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	1
					Leg:	....	-	-	1
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	8.26
7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under one year)									
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4
					Leg:	....	3	4	4
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.</u>			
Rate per 1,000 total live births	22.37	33.61	33.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	23.6	36.69	33.33
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	-	-	-

8. MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	-	-	-

DEATHS

Total	117	126	125
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	12.97	14.07	13.95
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ...	11.67	12.66	11.72
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	11.3	12.20	11.90
.			
Area comparability factor for births	1.24	1.24	1.17
Area comparability factor for deaths	0.90	0.90	0.84

POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	99,321
Population (census 1961)	9,014
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1964)	8,930

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Registrar General's Code Number</u>	<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	3	-	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	9	5	14
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	9	18
18	Coronary disease, angina	17	6	23
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20	Other heart disease	6	12	18
21	Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	1	1	2
24	Bronchitis	1	-	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	7	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34	All other accidents	-	1	1
35	Suicide	-	-	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL:		59	58	117

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Diphtheria	NIL
Dysentery (amoebic & bacillary) .	NIL
Encephalitis	NIL
Erysipelas	NIL
Food poisoning	NIL
Measles	6
Meningococcal meningitis	NIL
Paratyphoid fever	NIL
Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal)	NIL
Poliomyelitis	NIL
Relapsing fever	NIL
Scarlet fever	NIL
Smallpox	NIL
Whooping Cough	1

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	1	-	-
45 - 64	2	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	1	-	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was required to be taken during the year under the above Act.

JOS. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

July, 1965.

SECTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. SEWERAGE

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes were completed in 1964 for the villages of Llwynceilyn and Alltyblacca; under construction at the end of the year was the scheme for the village of Cribyn, and preparations were being made in respect of new schemes in 1965 for Cross Inn (Llanon), Nanternis, Llwyndafydd, Caerwedros, Felinfach and Gorsgoch.

2. DRAINAGE

During 1964, 72 applications were granted for conversion from the conservancy to the water carriage system.

The cesspool emptier was engaged in work at Council Estates and private properties which involved the removal and disposal of approximately 480,000 gallons of sludge. Payments in respect of private properties for 1964 totalled £2006. 14. 3.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service which runs quite smoothly covers practically the whole of the district.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at Llanarth and Cilcennin.

The tips are kept in an orderly and hygienic condition and are regularly treated against infestation by rodents and vermin.

A problem with which the Council will soon be faced is the locating of a new site for the disposal of refuse.

The tip at Rhydeinon, Llanarth which is ideally situated is almost full and it is of vital importance that another site be obtained in the Llanarth area.

4. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Number of inspections of private houses	172
Number of private dwellings treated and cleared	
of rodent infestations	36
Number of inspections of farms	28

4. CONT'D.

Number of treatments of farms	NIL
Number of inspections of refuse tips	86
Number of treatments of refuse tips	36

5. HOUSING

(a) During 1964, twenty-eight Council Houses and Nineteen houses built by private enterprises were completed and at the end of the year, forty Council houses and twelve private houses were under construction.

(b) Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 and Housing Act, 1957

(i) Unfit houses closed under Section 16(4) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	10
(ii) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied after informal action by the Local Authority	1

(c) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 as amended by the Housing Act, 1961

(i) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - Discretionary

Summary of application and payment of grants in 1964

<u>Number of applications approved</u>	<u>Approved Expenditure</u>	<u>Approved Grants</u>
37	£27,227	£13,612

Average grant per application - £367. 17. 10.

<u>Number of payments made</u>	<u>Amount paid</u>
37	£13,433

Total amounts of grants paid from 1955 to December 1964: £112,113

Number of Applications approved in 1964 in respect of dwelling houses which were occupied by:

(i) Owners	29
(ii) Tenants	15

5. HOUSING CONT'D.

(ii) STANDARD GRANTS:

FORMAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED			APPLICATIONS APPROVED				
23			Owner occupied dwellings		18		
			Other dwellings		5		
Grants Paid	No. of dwellings concerned	Total Amount	Number of amenities provided				
			Fixed bath or shower	Wash Basins	Hot Water Supplies	Water Closets	Food Storage Facilities
	19	£2,438	19	19	17	19	13

Rent Act, 1957

- (i) Number of applications of Certificate of Disrepair NIL
(ii) Number of decisions not to issue Certificates NIL
(iii) Number of decisions to issue Certificates NIL
(iv) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued NIL
(v) Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of
Certificates NIL

6. FACTORIES ACTS

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	25	28	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	31	34	-	-

7. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) Meat Inspection

The animals slaughtered and inspected at the Llanybyther private slaughter-house during January-December, 1964 were as follows:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	44	-	230	40	-
Number inspected	44	-	230	40	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	15	2	-
Percentage of the inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	13.6	-	6.5	5	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis. Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

(ii) Food Inspection

Meat and Meat Products condemned (outside Slaughterhouse) - NIL

Canned Meat and Products	26 lbs	4 ozs.
Cooked Ham	37 lbs	1 oz.
Canned Fish		14½ ozs.

(ii) Food Inspection cont'd.

Canned Vegetables	17 lbs 14 ozs.
Canned Fruit	5 lbs 3½ ozs.
Canned Milk	4 cans
Ice Cream	11 blocks

(iii) Forty four visits were made to premises where ice cream is sold.

(iv) Fourteen inspections of restaurants and kitchens were made.

During the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak in 1964 all shops in the Aberaeron Rural District were visited and their stocks examined for the detection and confiscation of imported tins of cooked meat which were suspected of causing the epidemic.

No tins from the condemned consignments which had been imported were found in the district.

8. WATER SUPPLY

Twenty two samples were taken from public supplies and fourteen from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination.

All samples from the public supplies were found to be of excellent quality.

Five samples from the private supplies were found to be of excellent quality, the quality of nine being unsatisfactory.

9. MILK SUPPLIES - Brucella Abortus

(i)	Number of samples of raw milk examined	6
(ii)	Number of positive samples found	NIL
(iii)	Action taken in respect of positive samples	NIL

D.O. DAVIES

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

PARISH	Estimated No. of dwellings supplied direct from the Mains		Estimated No. of dwellings supplied by Public Stand Pipes.		Action of Lead	Quantity
	No. of dwell- ings	Pop.	No. of dwell- ings	Pop.		
CELLAN	56	178	17	55	NIL	Satisfac- tory
CILCENNIN	43	137	12	339	NIL	----
CILIAU AERON	63	200	19	62	NIL	----
DIHEWYD	42	133	10	33	NIL	----
HENFYNYW UPPER	69	219	11	37	NIL	----
LAMPETER RURAL	30	96	9	25	NIL	----
LLANARTH	318	1015	26	87	NIL	----
LLANBADARN TREFEGLWYS	87	264	21	68	NIL	----
LLANDDEWI ABERARTH	127	410	23	74	NIL	----
LLANDYSSILIOGOGO	195	624	33	103	NIL	----
LLANFAIR CLYDOGAU	35	111	14	46	NIL	----
LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD	225	243	22	72	NIL	----
LLANGYBI	55	175	-	-	NIL	----
LLANINA	44	142	2	8	NIL	----
LLANLLWCHAIARN	123	133	9	29	NIL	-----
LLANSANTFFRAED	295	942	27	87	NIL	----
LLANWENOG	252	798	54	174	NIL	----
LLANWNEN	46	145	4	13	NIL	----
SILIAN	27	84	-	-	NIL	----
TREFILAN	40	126	4	13	NIL	----

